N.A.A.C.P.-1935

Dr. Louis Wright Is New Chairman of NAACP Board

New York Physician Succeeds Joel Spingarn in National Office.

WILKINS IS NAMED EDITOR OF CRISIS

Eleven Persons Placed on Board of Directors.

By AFRO Correspondent

NEW YORK.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People elected as chairman of its board of directors Dr. Louis T. Wright, Monday, at the annual meeting.

Dr. Wright succeeds Joel E. Spingarn, white. Mr. Spingarn "felt unable to continue as chairman," he told the AFRO, but he remains the president of the association. Eleven other persons throughout the country were elected to the board.

Wilkins Acting Editor

Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the NAACP, was named acting editor-in-chief of the Crisis. Mr. Wilkins has been serving as managing editor of the publication since Dr. W. E. B. DuBois severed his connections with it. The editorial board named some months ago will continue.

The election of Dr. Wright is being popularly interpreted as the first gesture by the supporters of the organization to win the support of those who have been contending for a larger share in the direction of the twenty-five-year-old organization.

In former years, at least for over seventeen years, the president of the association has also automatically served as chairman of the board. During the time when Moorefield Story, of Boston, was president, a different person as chairman of the board also served.

Mr. Spingarn Talks

Mr. Spingarn, who has been a member of the board since 1910, in his statement to the AFRO, declared that he "will continue to show the same interest in the association that I have always shown."

The complete statement follows:

"I felt unable to continue as chairman of the board for personal reasons, and I strongly approve of the election of Dr. Wright, a distinguished surgeon, a man of great courage, excellent judgment, and a member of the board for several years. Of course, I will continue to show the same interest in the association that I have always shown."

Other Directors

Other directors elected are: Miss Jane Addams, Chicago; the Rev. Hutchens C. Bishop, New York; Arthur Capper, Kansas; Professor Manley O. Hudson, Massachusetts; the Rev. William Lloyd Imes, New York; James Marshall, New York; Miss Mary White Ovington, New York; Charles Edward Russell, Washington, D.C.; Charles E. Toney, New York; William Allen White, Kansas, and Miss Frances Williams, New York.

Walter White's Report

In making his annual report, Walter White, secretary of the NAACP, pointed to the campaign to have enacted a Federal anti-lynching bill, and the fight against widespread discrimination under the New Deal as the chief activities of the association during 1934.

N.A.A.C.P. TO HOLD MEET IN ROCKFORD, ILL.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 1.—Plans have been completed for the Quarterly Meeting of The Illinois State Conference of the Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at the Booker Washington Center here on Sunday, February 3.

The Rockford branch, acting as host to the conference, under the leadership of Dr. Richard D. Grant, has made extensive plans for a successful meeting of the conference. Following the business sessions of the conference, there will be a mass meeting at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the Hon. C. Henry Bloom, mayor of Rockford, Alderman Edwin B. Jourdain of Evanston, and Atty. Irvin C. Molison, president of the state conference, will speak. Dr. Marshall's imperial quartet, the Booker T. Washington Community Singers and the Junior department of the Rockford branch will furnish the musical part of this program.

Early reports indicate that delegates from Quincy, East St. Louis, Decatur, Peoria, Evanston, Chicago, Chicago Heights, Lincoln, Batavia, Springfield and other Illinois cities and towns will be in attendance. The conference has steadily increased its influence throughout the state and the proposed legislative program of the conference is expected to further aid colored people of Illinois in securing full and complete freedom from all forms of discrimination on account of color.

Letter to the N.A.A.C.P.

SIR: I am sending you herewith a self-explanatory letter to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, signed by sixteen writers, editors, journalists and educators.

New York City. HARRY BLOCK.

[ENCLOSURE]

Mr. Walter White, Secretary,
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People,
69 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Dear Mr. White:

In The New Masses of January 8, 1935, Miss Martha Gruening has given an extensive and detailed account of the trial and conviction of George Crawford, a colored man, charged with murder in Virginia, and of his defense by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Her attack on this defense is so serious that we find the silence of the N.A.A.C.P. in the face of her charges even more incredible than the charges themselves.

Either Dr. Gruening, who is a lawyer as well as a journalist, has misstated the facts or else Dr. Charles Houston, dean of the Howard University Law School and chief defense counsel, has mishandled the most elementary rights of his client.

If Dr. Gruening is right, then a possibly innocent man is serving a life sentence for the sake of what seems to the N.A.A.C.P. an improvement in the interracial relations of the South. On the other hand, if the N.A.A.C.P. is innocent of having sacrificed the interests of its client to a mistaken notion of social expediency, it seems to us that it should clear itself of these charges by answering them in equal detail in a public statement.

In view of the vital importance of the issue, we are giving this letter to the press.

(Signed) Sincerely yours,

LOUIS ADAMIC, CHARLES ANGOFF, CARLETON BEALS, HARRY BLOCK, STERLING A. BROWN, RALPH J. BUNCHE, JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, EMMETT E. DORSEY, E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER, HORACE GREGORY, LOUIS HACKER, ABRAM L. HARRIS, SHEILA HIBBEN, SUZANNE LA FOLLETTE, BENJAMIN STOLBERG and HELEN WOODWARD.

NEGRO ASSOCIATION RE-ELECTS OFFICERS

Birmingham Branch Of Group To Retain Same Leaders

The Birmingham branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today has re-elected all officers of the organization.

Dr. E. W. Taggart was re-elected president; Charles A. J. McPherson secretary; W. E. Shortridge, treasurer, and W. W. Harris and A. L. Welch, vice-presidents.

Mobile, Ala., Press
March 18, 1935

COLORED ASSOCIATION WILL ELECT TONIGHT

Officers for the Mobile branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are to be elected tonight. The meeting is to start at 7:30 o'clock and will be held in the colored community center.

Negro Students At Michigan State Battle For Rights

EAST LANSING, Mich., June 27. — (ANP) — That Negro students at the Michigan State college must be accorded the same training and practice work as whites was the decision handed down by the State Board of Agriculture here Tuesday.

The decision was the result of a protest on the part of Oscar W. Baker, Bay City, Michigan, attorney, who charged that Negro students while accorded the same class room work as whites in the teacher training courses, they were not permitted to do the practice work in the East Lansing public schools because there are no Negroes living here. Attorney Baker, who has a son enrolled at the institution, an outstanding athlete, brought the condition before the Board of Agriculture and solicited the support of the N. A. A. C. P. in his fight for equal opportunity.

Prior to this ruling the Negro students have "waived the right" of doing their practice work in the local schools, according to the officials of the institute.

A Segregated N. A. A. C. P.

Black Dispatch

As a delegate to the St. Louis Conference of the N. A. A. C. P., we shall be no party to the plan to reorganize the body as a strictly Negro organization. The notion is foolish and childish. When we say we are fighting segregation we mean we are fighting it in every form. We doubt seriously the sincerity of those who propose the plan for discussion at St. Louis, for we believe that in the background of this movement is more of a desire on the part of a certain group of individuals to grab control of the organization than to change the fundamental character and structure of the organization. 6-22-35

The old adage, "The proof of the pudding is in the eating," comes in fine place when we think of the fellows who seek to disrupt the present N. A. A. C. P.organization. If a strictly Negro organization can do the job, why is it that none of the purely racial efforts patterned along the line of the N. A. A. C. P., have failed, as measured by the standards and achievements of the N. A. A. C. P.?

We have had the Equal Rights League, the Race Congress, the Sanhedrin, the U. N. I. A., and a score of other half-baked opportunities to prove the point now raised by the Chicago Branch and other disgruntled factions over the nation. Why have Negroes, solely as Negroes, not taken advantage of these various organized bodies to prove the efficacy of strictly racial organizations?

If the fight for justice is finally won in this nation, it will be in the day when the conscience of whiteAmerica has been lifted to a plane of fairness and liberality comparable with the Golden Rule of which we prate in our various organizations. Passage of laws are only paliatives. Substantial good can only obtain when deep down in the public mind there comes a desire to change our national behaviorism.

It ought to be patent to everyone that the road to justice and freedom must be found by white and blackmen walking down the road of life hand in hand. In organizations for uplift; in politics, economics, education and in every way, bi-racial movements should be developed. We shall be fighting in St. Louis for a continuation of the N. A. A. C. P. as an organization which opens its membership rolls to men of all races.

Pickens on Herndon

THE statement of William Pickens, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, that "the N.A.A.C.P. would join the next presentation of the Angelo Herndon case to the Supreme Court" and that "we are willing to give funds and work with the International Labor Defense for the rehearing of the case" will be warmly welcomed in all circles interested in the fight for Herndon's freedom and for the rights of the Negro people. Daily Worker

This marks a big step forward in the struggle to save this heroic young Negro worker from slow death on the barbarous Georgia chain gang. We hope that the 26th annual conference of the N.A.A.C.P. will follow up Pickens' words and officially enter the united front with the I.L.D. in the case. 6-28-35

Pickens, however, adopted a different attitude toward the Scottsboro case, continuing the line of the N.A.A.C.P. of demanding that it be in complete charge of the case or it would not participate.

We trust that the N.A.A.C.P. conference will realize that nothing can strengthen the fight for Herndon so much as to rally behind it the great mass sentiment that has been developed around the Scottsboro case, and to wage this battle jointly and unitedly. New York Ny.

Such unity will strike a powerful blow against lynching, Jim-Crowism and for Negro rights everywhere.

IT CAN BE DONE

Pittsburgh Courier

While Negro calamity howlers spray pessimism about the future of the Negro and race relations in America and daily predict a dire outcome for the greatest experiment in bi-racial living the world has ever seen, interracial conditions steadily improve. 6-29-35

Pennsylvania and New Jersey adopt civil rights laws that really mean something. A spirited N. A. A. C. P. protest forces the Board of Agriculture of Michigan to order "equal opportunity" for Negro students at Michigan State College. Lawyers Charles H. Houston and Thurgood Marshall start the N. A. A. C. P. legal campaign against educational jim crowism by forcing the Law School of the University of Maryland to admit a young colored man. Reports of Negroes being called for jury service come from various parts of the South. Down in Louisiana, the magnificent work of the New Orleans N. A. A. C. P. compels lynch justice at Franklinton, La., to capitulate and free Luther Wilson, whose brother, Jerome, was lynched last January when the State Supreme Court reversed his death sentence and ordered a new trial.

It all demonstrates that Negroes CAN do something about their plight. It proves that their condition as citizens can be bettered. The slow improvement in race relations has been due almost as much to the ignorance and indifference of Negroes as it has to the prejudice and indifference of Nordics. It can hardly be said that the race has really done much to win full citizenship recognition when it gives well under $75,000 a year for that purpose. Had we during the past quarter century pushed our fight twice as vigorously and intelligently as we have, we would have been four times closer to our goal.

N.A.A.C.P.–1935

Address of Mrs. Roosevelt–Filed–Race Problem. U.S.

Mrs. F. D. Works for Anti-Lynch Bill, Says White

If Measure Passes, Deal of Credit Will Be Hers, Says NAACP Secretary.

NOT ENOUGH HELL BEING RAISED NOW

Afro-American

Says Communities Must Agitate for Progress.

4-20-35

WASHINGTON—Walter White, NAACP secretary, following Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's address at Metropolitan A.M.E. Church Sunday afternoon, gave local residents a verbal lashing for their lethargy towards the organization.

Baltimore Sun

He also scored people in general for not "raising enough hell" to promote their own progress.

The secretary told of an incident in the South where he was invited to dine with a younger member of an old Southern family who told him, he said, that he was remonstrating to his elders for the treatment of the darker race in the South.

"Why are you worrying about it if they are not complaining?" the young is said to have quoted his parents' response to his lamentations.

Raise More Sand

"If your people down here would raise more sand about it," Mr. White said the man declared, "it would help us to do something. You don't raise enough hell, and you don't do it intelligently enough."

"By raising hell, I don't mean smashing windows and bouncing bricks," the speaker continued. "I mean intelligent presentation done effectively. We must realize that we are an integral part of the new world that we are attempting to make out of the injustices of the past."

He continued:

"The local branch has not done as well as it could, but at the present time there is an opportunity to focus attention as never before on the injustices in many phases of the government's recovery program.

Urges Backing

"The branches throughout the country are doing remarkable work in this year's drive; and, I hate to say this before Mrs. Roosevelt, but you must back up its local branch in its effort to get fair distribution of the relief funds."

Concerning Mrs. Roosevelt, he remarked that he considered her one of the best friends of our race in this country. He had come into contact with a great many white persons who smiled at him to his face and "knifed" him in the back, he asserted, but stated that he had never felt that the First Lady's interest was not sincere.

"I have become somewhat of an expert in analyzing the integrity of their motives," he declared, "and I have not had the slightest suspicion of the integrity of Mrs. Roosevelt. If the anti-lynching bill is passed I know of no single individual to whom a greater measure of credit should go than to Mrs. Roosevelt."

He continued:

Has Interested Self

"She has worked in season and out. I wish that I could tell you of the sincere interest that she has given to this vital piece of legislation."

He also spoke of Mrs. Roosevelt's trip to the Virgin Isles, and said that before she visited them it was unheard of for a white and colored group to gather in a public meeting "until she went there with a message of love." [Before the U.S. purchased the islands from Denmark there was no color line either.]

Some of the best work done in support of the anti-lynching bill has been done by white Americans, Mr. White assured the audience. He warned that there was still much opposition toward the measure in the Senate, and said that "unless all of us get behind this legislation we will have the continuation of the thing that has disgraced America in the past."

$593 Collected

Edward P. Lovett, chairman of the crime committee of the local branch of the NAACP, explained to the audience that the membership drive, which began March 24, had as its goal for this year $3,000. Up to the time, he stated, $593 had been collected. The Lichtman Theatres Corporation subscribed $100; Dr. John R. Hawkins, $25; Carter G. Woodson, $10, he stated.

Pledge cards were circulated in the assembly and also petitions to be signed to send to the President requesting him to ask Congress to bring the anti-lynch measure to the floor at this session. It is hoped, Mr. Lovett said, that one million signatures will be obtained on the petitions.

Approximately $100 was reported Sunday, making an approximate sum of $700 in cash already subscribed.

Plans are in line to continue the drive until after the first of May, A. S. Pinkett said, in order that collections on pledges may be made.

N.A.A.C.P. 1935

RESOLUTIONS

Pittsburgh Courier

PLEDGE TO AID IN ECONOMICS

Pittsburgh Pa

7-13-35

The resolutions adopted at the recent 26th annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at St. Louis, Mo., follow:

"As the economic crisis deepens the plight of twelve million American Negroes worsens. Discrimination in employment, in works and other relief, and in other ways, continue, particularly in those sections of the country where eight million, or two-thirds, of the Negro population of the United States live. Notable in such discrimination is the edict from Washington establishing monthly wages of $19 and $21 respectively in regions 3 and 4 under the Works Relief Act; it is no accident that in the expenditure of the four billion, eight hundred and eighty million dollars appropriated by the Congress, the taxes for the raising of which are extracted by the federal government from the pockets of black men at the same rate as white, wages far below the level of decent subsistence should be established for those states in which the bulk of the Negro population of America resides.

"Collapse of the cotton market and of the antiquated credit system of the south, the unmitigated terrorism used to perpetuate economic, political and social enslavement of Negroes in the south, combined with indifference, vacillation and weakness at Washington, are creating even more insufferable conditions not only for Negroes in the south and elsewhere but are working irreparable harm upon white Americans as well.

"We, therefore, in the name of twelve million American Negroes and of many white Americans who are superior to race prejudice, do pledge ourselves to renewed and increase struggle against these conditions. We do this in no spirit of racial selfishness. We conceive our struggle to be for better conditions for all Americans in that it is a self-evident truth that there can be no lasting peace or justice for any race as long as one race can be exploited because of racial, religious or other prejudice.

"If the American Negro is to sustain himself in an effective existence in this country, and some day be lifted from the threat of pauperism, there must be developed everywhere, not only interracial contacts in the field of labor, but also in the business world.

"We urge, therefore, that everywhere in America more attention be given by Negroes to independent and interracial ventures in the business world.

Business Education

"We urge the colleges devoted to the education of Negro youth to introduce and develop adequate courses in business in order to help make our race more self supporting.

Lynching

"We vigorously and unequivocally condemn the impudent and disgraceful filibuster led by a small reactionary bloc in the United States Senate against the Costigan-Wagner Anti-Lynching Bill. The temporary success in preventing orderly debate and vote by the Congress is a surrender by the federal government to the lowest element in our national life. To surrender was a confession of the impotence of the federal government to protect its own citizens. Lynching, as the most dramatic form of racial bigotry, is a test of the sincerity and integrity of the Congress and of the nation. We do not accept any excuses of alleged unconstitutionality for failure of each individual member of the Congress vigorously to fight for the passage of this bill. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate and other distinguished jurists with social vision declared the Costigan-Wagner bill to be constitutional. We urge all those who are opposed to lynching, both Negro and white, to qualify without fail for voting, especially in the pivotal states, and to register with their ballots, in primaries and general elections, their unequivocal disapproval of all those who opposed or were indifferent to the Costigan-Wagner bill, and to give their support to those courageous members of both houses of Congress, regardless of party affiliation, who did their duty. We must let enemies of the bill know that we will accept no excuse.

"We express our deep appreciation to those organizations with a total membership of more than fifty million Americans who have endorsed the bill. Especially do we appreciate the efforts of those who have worked hard and faithfully for passage. We urge more effective work in the next stages of the struggle by those who have thus far limited their endorsement to moral support.

Agriculture

"We vigorously condemn the widespread discrimination against sharecroppers and agricultural workers generally, both Negro and white, under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration; the shameless and unrebuked stealing of government cheques made out to sharecroppers and tenant farmers; the economy of scarcity through the destruction of crops and other abuses which have flourished. We condemn the suppression of reports of conditions affecting sharecroppers, such as the Myers' report, and the ignoring of complaints against maladministration, fraud and dishonesty.

"We are unalterably opposed to the present form of the Bankhead farm tenant corporation bill.

"We vigorously condemn the flagrant violation of the rights of sharecroppers and agricultural workers generally by planters, their retainers and officers of the law to organize themselves into unions for their own protection. We further condemn the terrorism and violence waged against these workers by planters, their representatives and officers of the law. We call upon all Americans to protest these fascist practices, and to forward the struggles of disinherited and enslaved farm workers in all possible ways.

Work Relief Act

"We vigorously condemn the setting of monthly wages in regions 3 and 4, embracing the states of Arkansas, Kentucky, Lousiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Virginia and of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, respectively, at the subnormal figures of $19 and $21. In the setting up of machinery for administration of the Works Relief Act we urge the appointment of qualified Negroes, as Deputy Administrators in each state where Negroes constitute any appreciable portion of the population. We urge that Negroes be integrated into all Work Relief projects on the basis of actual need and proportionate population and that the utmost vigilance be exercised by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to prevent discrimination.

White Primary

"We urge upon the Congress the passage immediately of adequate laws against barring of qualified Negro voters from the so-called white primary of certain southern states.

"While we do not believe political action to be a panacea, we realize fully that the ballot is a potent weapon. We, therefore, urge upon Negro voters throughout the United States to qualify, and vigorously and unselfishly utilize their ballots without regard to political party or creed in their own and the public's best interests.

Education

"We hail the victory won in the trial court in Maryland for educational equality in the granting of a writ of mandamus for the admission of a qualified Negro student to the School of Law of the tax-supported University of Maryland. This is the opening step in the persistent campaign we must and will wage against every form of discrimination and segregation in all branches of education.

Legal Defense

"The rights of Negroes in courts of law are today gravely endangered. We pledge our support to the defense of Jess Hollins in Oklahoma; Brown, Ellington and Shields in Mississippi; Angelo Herndon in Georgia; the Scottsboro boys in Alabama and other Negro victims of injustice in whose cases fundamental rights are involved.

The South

"We hail the growth of courageous opinion in the south, especially as seen among younger, more intelligent southerners, both white and colored, and in the press. We pledge ourselves to do all we can in the development of enlightened self-interest among the increasing number of white southerners who see they can never progress as olng as the Negro is oppressed.

Labor

We welcome the growth of labor consciousness but we again warn the leadership of organized white labor, especially American Federation of Labor and railroad brotherhoods, they can never attain freedom for their groups by climbing on the backs of black labor. We urge all workers, white and black, to speed industrial as against craft unionism. We hail the recent victory of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Legal Defense

"We urge the responsible officers in all states and in the federal judiciary system to give full recognition to the right of Negro citizens to jury service the same as all other citizens, without evasion, subterfuge, or procrastination. We further urge all Negroes who are brought before juries to insist that there be no discrimination on account of race or color in the selection of their juries not only as a means of securing for themselves the equal protection of the laws but also of insisting on the partici pation of Negro citizens in the administration of justice in all states and the federal courts.

Italy and Ethiopia

"We unequivocally condemn Italian aggression in Ethiopia and the imperialist selfishness of all nations in their shameless aggression upon the sovereignty of other nations, and we vigorously urge the President and the Department of State, to voice publicly their disapproval of the Italian government's action in Ethiopia. We urge the United States government to put itself squarely on record against encroachment.

Haiti

"We regret and condemn the suppression of free speech by the Vincent administration in the Republic of Haiti, and the imprisonment of critics of the Vincent government, among them such distinguished Haitians as Jacques Roumain, poet and patriot.

Gag Laws

"We condemn the forces which are pressing for passage by the Congress and by the several state legislatures of laws against the rights of free speech, free assemblage and a free press. Whenever there is any encroachment upon these fundamental constitutional principles minority groups, like the Negro, are the first to suffer. Fascism with all of its evils can be postponed or prevented only by maintenance of traditional American adherence to the principles of free speech.

New Program for the N. A. A. C. P.

"We approve and pledge our financial, moral and active support to the broadened program of the N. A. A. C. P. We shall intensify our efforts to make our organization an even more effective machine for justice to all men regardless of race or color.

Appreciation

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its 26th annual conference expresses thanks and deep appreciation to the St. Louis Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. and to the citizens and city of St. Louis for the hospitality extended the delegation and visitors."

WHITE AND BLACK WOMEN EMBRACE IN CLOSING SESSION OF N. A. A. C. P. AT ST. LOUIS MEET

Four Thousand See Dunjee Receive Merit Award

TREASURY OFFICIAL SAYS COSTIGAN-WAGNER BILL WILL FINALL BECOME LAW

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 29.—Four thousand citizens saw Mrs. Josephine Roche, assistant secretary of the United States Treasury, throw her arms around Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune at the closing sesion of the 26th annual conference of the N. A. A. C. P. Cheers rent the municipal auditorium as the famous federal official impulsively threw her arms around the Spingarn Medalist and urged Mrs. Bethune to take another bow before the insistent audience.

The closing session was marked by the impassioned address of Walter White, Association secretary, and the presentation of the merit award to Editor Roscoe Dunjee of Oklahoma City.

A huge bouquet of flowers was presented Mrs. Roche at the conclusion of her address, and she stated to the audience that she would take the flowers direct to Washington and present them in turn, on behalf of the Association, to Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Striking at lynching, Mrs. Roche said, "The Costigan-Wagner Anti-Lynching Bill will finally pass, as all human welfare matters do." She lauded her fellow Coloradan, Senator Costigan, as a friend of the common people.

The new social security law passed by Congress, was criticized by Mrs. Roche, but she said the legislation marked an advance in human betterment. "Great Britian has amended her social security act 22 times," declared Mrs. Roche, "and I am sure that as the years pass we shall improve the measure important matters were treated by Mr. White.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune was presented at the close of the session. Mrs. Daisy L. Lampkins of Pittsburgh, presiding, called attention to the Spingarn Medal which Mrs. Bethune was wearing. "For fear some of you will assume that Mrs. Bethune is improperly dressed I will state that around her neck Mrs. Bethune is wearing the Association's award." It was then that the cheering started and Mrs. Bethune walked to the front of the platform for a bow and a short talk.

"I shall always be proud to wear this award inhonor of the women of my race and the women of the world," declared Mrs. Bethune.

Before the speaking started the following musical program was provided the vast audience:

Combined church choirs; C. Spencer Tocus, director; J. Roy Terry, accompanist. "Unfold Ye Portals," Gounod; "God So Loved the World," Stainer—Choirs.

Violin Solo, James Harris.

Spirituals: (a) "I Know the Lord's Laid His Hands on Me," (Mrs. F. Henderson, soloist); (b) "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot,' (Mrs. Blanche Wormley, soloist); (c) "Roll Jordan Roll," (Mrs. E. Haley Gordon and Mr. L. L. Hopper, soloists)—Choirs; J. Roy Terry, director.

"Lord Our God Have Mercy," Lvovsky; "Joshua Fit de Battle of Jericho," arr. by Montague—The Celestial Choristers, C. Spencer Tocus, director.

"Inflammatus," Rossini (Mrs. Bervie Gilbert, soloist)—Choirs; J. Roy Terry, director; Mrs. Walter Ellsford, accompanist.

"Lift Ev'ry Voice and Sing," who said, "I don't know what the ministers of the gospel do in your states, but I want to say that down in Oklahoma we have fighting parsons, men who believe that Negroes are entitled to their constitutional rights. While the branches did much, I want to say that most of the money raised for the defense of Jess Hollins was raised in the churches of Oklahoma."

Underprivileged of Both Races Furnish Chief Topic at St. Louis

St. Louis, June 28—Speaking here Wednesday night at the 26th annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Hubert T. Delany, Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New York, a director of the Association and a member of the commission appointed by Mayor Fiorella H. LaGuardia of New York to investigate the conditions which caused the recent Harlem riot, scored the policy of white retail stores and public utility companies in taking money from Negroes and yet refusing them employment.

"We have stores in Harlem which live upon the 200,000 people of the community, refusing to give employment to those who support and make possible the operation of thesse stores. We have utility companies such as telephone, gas and electric and transportation who extract millions of dollars from the community, some of whom give no employment to Negroes at all, and most of whom employ far fewer Negroes than is represented by the proportional earnings they derive from the community. None of these companies including the milk distributors, have Negroes in other than in menial jobs.

"While I do not wish to touch specifically upon the events of March 19, I am convinced that discrimination in employment, the lack of housing facilities, police brutality, occasional injustice in the courts, each played their part in the disturbance which occured, which was by no means a race riot. It was an active expression of a resentful community against those who have exploited them and have failed to enable a people, though willing, to be able to provide for themselves the necessities that citizens of any civilized community need."

He stated that these conditions were not new in New York and were present in every large urban center in the United States in worse measure. "The government of the city of New York does not condone segregation and discrimination," he said "nor does it have laws that permit segregation and discrimination. Yet if such an outburst could occur in the city of New York with both the letter and the spirit of the law on a higher plane than it is found in any other city in the country, how much more possible it is for outbursts far more serious to occur than the one in Harlem. To merely talk of these conditions is not enough We must fight aggressively for their extermination. These fights cannot be won with mere words."

N. A. A. C. P. Conference Day Sessions Lively

The day sessions of the N. A. A. C. P. Conference were among the most interesting in years. On Wednesday, Rev. Roy L. Young, president of the Meridian, Miss., branch held the close attention of the delegates as he recited the frame-up of Brown, Ellington and Shields by the Kemper County Miss. authorities. The Meridian delegation of three and the Jackson, Miss., delegation of two pledged that the colored people of Mississippi would get behind this case and call upon the rest of the country to help fight for the liberation of these men.

Roscoe Dunjee, militant editor of the Black Dispatch of Oklahoma City, and president of the Oklahoma State conference of branches, told of the Jess Hollins case and the magnificent fight made to save him. He said the fight had infused a new spirit in Oklahoma Negroes.

Irvin C. Mollison, president of the Illinois conference of branches, detailed the numerous victories in civil rights cases won by the Chicago branch against restaurants, taverns and buses, and gave a resume of the Leander McClain extradition case won by the Chicago branch. Eight lawyers, he said, devoted much of their time to the legal work of the Chicago branch.

Ward Rodgers Tells of Negro Farmers' Plight

On Thursday, Ward H. Rodgers, a white Texan recently arrested for organizational work among Arkansas sharecroppers, and Mrs. Brown, a Negro farm woman from the central South, provided one of the liveliest discussions of the conference when they told of the plight of the Negro farmers. Their remarks were followed by prolonged applause.

Layton Weston of St. Louis spoke on the problems facing the Negroes engaged in transportation: dining car men, porters, trainmen, and others, and called for support for them by all organizations.

On Thursday evening John P. Davis, of Washington, D. C., secretary of the Joint Committee on National Recovery, reviewed the entire new deal program as it related to colored people in his characteristic fashion and flayed those who have kept the Negro outside of such recovery as has been made.

Pickens Pays Tribute to Mrs. Bethune

On Friday night the 21st Spingarn Medal was presented to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., by Mr. William Pickens, field secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. Dean Pickens paid high tribute to Mrs. Bethune's work as an educator and to her fearless espousal of the rights of colored people in the south and particularly in the state of Florida. He recalled her work in the intrest of the N. A. A. C. P. and her assistance in building up the branches in the state of Florida.

At 1:45 p. m., Sunday, June 30, Walter White, the association's secretary spoke over KMOX.

The sessions of the conference closed with a giant mass meeting at the municipal auditorium, Sunday afternoon.

N.A.A.C.P - 1935

ST. LOUIS, MO.
POST DISPATCH

JUN 24 1935

"A FORCE FOR RACIAL UNDERSTANDING."

A year ago, the Post-Dispatch printed an editorial in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. On that occasion, we described this organization as "a force for racial understanding." This estimation stands as J. E. Spingarn, Walter White and the other officers of the association prepare for the opening in St. Louis tomorrow of its annual convention.

The character of the work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People — the N. A. A. C. P., as it is generally designated—can be judged from the fact that it numbers among its directors Gov. Lehman of New York, Senator Capper of Kansas, President Neilson of Smith College and Prof. Manley O. Hudson of Harvard; from the further fact that one of its founders was the late Jane Addams. But if there were not this evidence, one would need to know only that the closing mass meeting, which is to be held next Sunday afternoon in the Municipal Auditorium, will be addressed by Miss Josephine Roche, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and, until her recent withdrawal from business, probably the most exemplary coal mine operator in the country.

The rest of the program, which calls for discussion, among other things, of the fight against the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill, the plight of the Negro under the New Deal, conditions among the share-croppers and the Herndon case, bears heavily on basic problems of social justice. The N. A. A. C. P. begins its second quarter-century with a meeting which should prove well worth following.

Race Distinction Versus Race Discrimination

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has decided to concentrate its efforts upon race discrimination rather than race distinction. Race prejudice is so strong a passion with the American people that it exacts separate handling of the two races in matters involving intimacy of social contact, but under the 14th amendment differentiated treatment on account of race or color is forbidden. Hitherto the N. A. A. C. P. has devoted much of its strength and resources in combatting race distinction but now prudently treads softly on that pedal. Thus much time and energy was spent on combatting residential segregation with little or no effectuality. Much money and talent were wasted in attempting to force the attendance of colored students in a particular high school in Gary, Ind., in face of the fact that under the constitution of the state separate schools are permissable. The July number of the Journal of Negro Education published at Howard University, under the Editorship of Dr. C. H. Thompson, contains a most interesting analysis of the results of testing the legality of separate schools before the courts. The general conclusion is that a frontal attack on separate schools as such is apt to fail since the Supreme Court has sanctioned such provisions, but every case competently brought to test the requirement of substantial equal accomodations for both races is likely to obtain a favorable verdict.

The recent victory of the N. A. A. C. P., in the Maryland case is in harmony with this principle. A similar test was made in North Carolina but the case was thrown out on a technicality. The state of Maryland makes no provision for the professional education of Negro youth against the opportunities of white youth in the University of Maryland. The Maryland Court has ordered the admission of a colored applicant to the University of Maryland pending legislation forbidding co-education of the races or providing an equivalent offset for qualified Negro applicants. West Virginia and Missouri have set aside a sum of money to detray the expenses of Negro applicants, in more liberal states, for that type of education afforded white youth in the state but from which Negro applicants are excluded. There is little doubt that if this issue is judicially and judiciously tested similar arrangements can be effected in all states forbidding the co-education of the races. This is a task to which the N. A. A. C. P. might well devote its chief energies and resources with hope of constructive results.

Maryland is a border state and seems to be the battleground on which racial issues are tested. It was at Antitom in Maryland and Gettysburg near the border of that state that the Confederate forces were routed in their northward movement and the tide was turned in favor of Union and freedom. The Court of Appeals of Maryland was first to declare the grandfather clause in the revised constitution of that state unconstitutional. It was this same Court of appeals which outlawed jim crow cars for interstate passengers in the famous William H. H. Hart case. This is the only instance in which a definitive and effective decision has been registered affecting the rights of Negro passengers. And now this same Court of Appeals will shortly be called upon to pass on the University of Maryland Case which, we may take for granted, will be decided in the Negro's favor. No thoughtful or sensible person will suppose for a moment that either Maryland, North Carolina or any other Southern state will establish co-education of the races in the present state of public mind, but equal accommodation of educational facilities or at least a semblance of equality, will be the outcome.

Delaware is a border state and further North than Maryland. This diminutive state has never had seperate cars or attempted disfranchisement of the Negro, but like all other Southern states and indeed all Northern and Western states with a considerable Negro element, Delaware has separate scholastic provisions for Nefroes. The issue of a Negro entering the University of Delaware has never been raised. It was only in the past two years that a Negro has been admitted to the Bar in the state of Delaware. I remember distinctly when the admission to the Bar was fought out in the City of Baltimore more than forty years ago. I can also remember that about this time white teachers were supplanted by Negro teachers in the public schools of that ctiy. The state of Maryland has been consistently progressive in its attitude towards the rights and privileges of Negro citizens when the issue has been competently and persistently pressed.

The Negro in Maryland as elsewhere, has been sleeping on his rights, and has lacked courage and organized purpose to contend for equality before the law which is guaranteed to all citizens without regard to race or color. It is encouraging to note that the N. A. A. C. P. will now undertake to stir the race to a realizing sense of its rights, opportunities and privileges under the law which it has so lon glet lapse by default.

ST. LOUIS N. A. A. C. P. MEETING HAS RECORD ATTENDANCE; DICKMANN GIVES ROUSING WELCOME

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

ANGELO HERNDON DELIVERS STIRRING ADDRESS; RELATES EXPERIENCES ON GEORGIA'S CHAIN GANG

Spingarn Urges Continued Fight For Passage Of Anti-Lynching Law

(By The Continental Press)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 30.—The 26th annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People formally opened Tuesday evening in the auditorium of the Vashon high school at which the welcome program was held. The welcome exercises were preceded by a 30-minute musical program by the St. Paul A. M. E. choir, with W. H. J. Beckett directing. Invocation was offered by Rev. B. F. Abbott of the Union Memorial M. E. church.

Speakers on the welcome program included Hon. Bernard F. Dickmann, mayor of St. Louis, who delivered welcome on behalf of the city of St. Louis; Henry D. Espy, president of the St. Louis Branch, who delivered welcome on behalf of the local branch.

One of the feature addresses of the evening was by A. Phillip Randolph, president and general organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, New York, on "The Struggle of the Negro for Economic Justice." The closing address was given by J. E. Spingarn, national president of the N. A. A. C. P., New York, on "The Second Quarter Century of the N. A. A. C. P." A one minute silent tribute was paid Mrs. Maggie L. Walker and Miss Jane Addams, de-

ceased directors of the N. A. A. C. P.

Randolph, speaking on the assigned subject, said, "The doctrine of a 'Nation within a Nation' is as fantastic as it is unfeasible." This statement was in criticism of the late philosophy propounded by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, whose article in a leading magazine on "The Negro Nation Within the Nation," has created widespread comment thruout the world.

President Spingarn said, "No human being in America is fully free until every black man, woman, boy and girl are likewise free." He urged renewed effort in the fight to enact a national law against lynching, and said, "The Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill is not dead; it will be heard from again. It has suffered only a temporary defeat because of a damn filibuster on the part of southern senators."

Wednesday business session was held at the Pine Street Y. M. C. A. with R. J. Simmons, Duluth, Minnesota, presiding.

The speakers and the subjects at Wednesday's session were: Miss Frances Williams, New York City; Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton, Atlanta, Ga., and James E. Gayle, New Orleans, who spoke on "Cooperation of the N. A. A. C. P. with Other Agencies."

On "Legal Defense," Rev. Roy L. Young, Meridian, Miss.; Editor Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City; Irvin C. Mollison, Chicago.

On "The Political Attitude in 1936," the speakers were: A. C. McNeal, Chicago; Sidney R. Redmond, St. Louis, and Rev. Horace White, Cleveland, Ohio.

Miss Williams advocated "something and someone with which to cooperate; knowing how to do something about problems with which one is confronted, and knowing something about those persons and agencies with which one is to cooperate."

Mrs. Hamilton urged the importance of how, what, where, when and with whom the problems of cooperating are to be.

Gayle advocated the cultivation of "mutual understanding, respect, good will and friendship of others" in working out a solution of problems. He said there should constantly be made "a plea for open mindedness, the proper economic consideration and better educational advantages."

Wednesday night's mass meeting was held at the Vashon high school with Dr. Ernest W. Taggart, president of the Birmingham (Ala.) branch, presiding. The Central Baptist choir furnished music with J. Roy Terry, directing. The speakers were Howard Kestner, Nashville. Tenn.. on "The Struggle Against Peonage," and Herbert T. Delany of New York City.

Thursday's morning session was held at the Pine Street Y. M. C. A. with Miss L. Pearl Mitchell, Cleveland, presiding. The discussions dealt with "The Problems of Tenant Farmers," "Industry and Transportation," "Domestics," and "Census of the Unemployed."

Angelo Herndon delivered a stirring address Wednesday afternoon detailing his experiences in connection with his arrest under the old law under which he was sentenced to the Georgia chain gang for having dared to organize Negro and white laborers. He was listened to with rapt attention thruout.

Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., and managing editor of The Crisis Magazine, New York, made announcement of the Resolutions Committee at the close of Wednesday's afternoon session. The personnel of the Resolutions Committee follows: Dr. Ernest W. Taggart, Birmingham, Ala., chairman; James Egert Allen, New York City; Mrs. M. J. Brewer, San Antonio, Texas; Mrs. H. C. Bryant, Birmingham, Ala.; Rev. C. E. Chapman, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Marion Cuthbert, New York City; John P. Davis, Washington, D. C.; Editor Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City; Mrs. Bessie Etherly, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. Lee B. Furgeson, Waterloo, Iowa; James E Gayle, New Orleans, La.; Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton, Atlanta, Ga.; C. A. Handsberry, Chicago; Dean Charles H. Houston, Washington, D. C.; Miss Juanita Jackson, Baltimore, Md.; George M. Johnson, Berkeley, Calif.; Howard Kestner, Nashville, Tenn.; I. Maxmillian Martin, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. L. Pearl Mitchell, Cleveland. Ohio; Henry Rhetta, St. Louis, Mo.; A. T. Walden, Atlanta, Ga.; A. W. Wells, Jackson, Miss.

The sessions are more largely attended than at the Oklahoma City session and great interest is being manifested by the population in the meetings. All indications are that this will be the banner session in its 26 years of its history.

KELLY MILLER'S COLUMN

RACE DISTINCTION VERSUS RACE DISCRIMINATION

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored people has decided to concentrate its efforts upon race discrimination rather than race distinction. Race prejudice is so strong passion with the American people that it exacts separate handling of the two races in matters involving intimacy of social contact, but under the 14th amendment differientiated treament on account of race or color is forbidden. Hitherto the N. A. A. C. P. has devoted much of its strength and resources in batting race distinction but now prudently treads softly on that pedal.

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The recent victory of the N. A. A. C. P. in the Maryland case in is harmony with this principle. A similar test was made in North Carolina but the case was thrown out on a technicality. The state of Maryland makes no provision for the professional education of Negro youth against the opportunities of white youth in the University of Maryland. The Maryland Court has ordered the admission of a colored applicant to the University of Maryland pending legislation forbidding co-education of the races or providing an equivalent offset for qualified Negro applicants. West Virginia and Missouri have set aside a sum of money to defray the expenses of Negro applicants, in more liberal states, for that type of education afforded white youth in the state but from which Negro applicants are excluded. There is little doubt that if this issue is judicially and judiciously tested similar arrangements can be affected in all states forbidding the coeducation of the races. This is a task to which the N. A. A. C. P. might well devote its chief energies and resources with the hope of constructive results. 7-6-35

Court of Appeals will shortly be called upon to pass on the University of Maryland Case which, we may take for granted, will be decided in the Negro's favor. No thoughtful or sensible person will suppose for a moment that either Maryland, North Corolina or any other Southern state will establish co-education of the races in the present state of the public mind, but equal accommodation of educational facilities or at least a semblance equality, will be the outcome. Boston Mass.

The Negro in Maryland as elsewhere, has been sleeping on his rights, and has lacked courage and organized purpose to contend for equality before the law which is guaranteed to all citizens without regard to race or color. It is encouraging to note that the N. A. A. C. P. will now undertake to stir the race to a realizing sense of its rights, opportunities and privileges under the law which it has so long let lapse by default.

GROUP SHOULD FIGHT FOR JOBS

Indianapolis Recorder 7-6-35

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—Speaking here Wednesday night at the 26th annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Hubert T. Delany, Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New York, a director of the Association and a member of the commission appointed by Mayor Fiorella H. LaGuardia of New York to investigate the conditions which caused the recent Harlem riot, scored the policy of white retail stores and public utility companies in taking money from Negroes and yet refusing them employment.

"We have stores in Harlem which live upon 200,000 people of the community, refusing to give employment to those who support and make possible the operation of these stores. We have utility companies such as telephone, gas and electric, and transportation who extract millions of dollars from the community, some of whom give no employment to Negroes at all, and most of whom employ far fewer Negroes than is represented by the proportional earnings they derive from the community. None of these companies including the milk distributors, have Negroes in other than in menial jobs.

"While I do not wish to touch specifically upon the events of March 19, I am convinced that discrimination in employment, the lack of housing facilities, police brutality, occasional injustice in the courts, each played their part in the disturbance which occured, which was by no means a race riot. It was an active expression of a resentful community against those who have exploited them and failed to enable a people, though willing, to be able to provide for themselves the necessities that citizens of any civilized community need."

He stated that these conditions were not new in New York and were present in every large urban center in the United States in worse measure. "The government of the city of New York does not condone segregation and discrimination," he said, "nor does it have laws that permit segregation and discrimination. Yet if such an outburst could occur in the city of New York with both the letter and the spirit of the law on a higher plane than it is found in any other city in the country, how much more possible it is for outbursts far more serious to occur than the one in Harlem. To merely talk of these conditions is not enough. We must fight aggressively for their extermination. These fights cannot be won with mere words."

N. A. A. C. P - 1935

IT'S WORTH A DOLLAR

With unfailing regularity some colored man or woman runs up against an insult or affront which is meted out to them by reason of their color. These occasions call for a quick thinking and prompt action if their group is to come out in a winning position and profit by the result. It also calls for tact and a knowledge of the law.

An occurrence took place this week that ended in a complete victory for the colored people of Boston in particular and of the group in general. As will be seen from a news story on page one, Attorney Butler R. Wilson, president of the Boston Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was successful in having an offensive and insulting sign removed from a Suffolk Downs concession.

It is strange that certain white persons are so ignorant that they cannot realize that there are different customs, laws and conditions in different places. Here we had a man from Texas who was astute enough to conduct a restaurant business but not intelligent enough to realize that in its treatment of its colored citizens Massachusets is vastly different from the Short Horn State.

Attorney Wilson did not waste much time after Mr. Frederick Nelson complained to him about the sign "For Colored People Only." "You are violating the Civil Rights Law of this Commonwealth," said the N. A. A. C. P. head, "and unless you instantly remove that sign, I shall obtain a warrant for your arrest."

That took all the fight out of the Texan and he at once confessed his ignorance and became an abject pleader. It is too bad that he had not given Nelson grounds for a suit as five hundred dollars would have further benefitted his education. We wish to commend Attorney Wilson on his prompt and expert action. It is good to know that we have men like him in our midst who we can rely on for protection when our people are being victimized, as often happens. We wish also to compliment Mr. Nelson on his deportment at the scent of the occurrence and on his act as a self-respecting Negro to resent an affront offered to his people and seek to have it rectified. We understand that there were several other colored persons there who were not much concerned over the sign, no doubt accepting it with a shrug of the shoulder and feeling glad that they were allowed to eat at all. Shame on such!

Finally, we desire to hold the whole incident up to the colored race as an object lesson as to how insults of this kind can be dealt with dispassionately and full redress obtained without any violent scenes that invariably put the colored man's case in a bad light afterwards. Mr. Wilson is our N. A. A. C. P. leader and if we appreciate the removal of that sign, the least we can do is to send our dollar along to him for membership in the Boston Branch of that worthy Association.

Pamphlet on Crawford Proves 'Dud' at Annual NAACP Meet

7-12-35

ABERDEEN, S. D.
EVENING NEWS
JUL 9 1935

ST. LOUIS—(ANP)—Maybe when the delegates to the 26th annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People return to their homes and have the opportunity to read the pamphlet entitled "Who is the N. A. A. C. P.?" and generously supplied to them by the Misses Martha Gruening and Helen Boardman, they will conclude that they were sadly remiss in failing to take any action on the subject matter of the bold brachure.

But facts are facts and the two big facts are: First, that all those who attended the first big mass meeting received copies of the pamphlet and, Second, that the pamphlet and its subject matter was not discussed officially at any of the conference sessions, and if there were any sub rosa discussions, informal or formal, they ecaped your correspondent.

The pamphlet contained a withering indictment of Walter White, the executive secretary, and Charles Houston an Associate counsel, in the trial of George Crawford, the Virginia man now serving two life sentences in the penitentiary for the murder of two white women.

The few persons who had the opportunity to read the pamphlet before the convention opened expected the issue to be fought out on the floor of the convention. Even Mr. White thought so and when interviewed was undecided as to whether he should bring it up himself although no time had been set aside in the conference program and the delegates would have had to vote to consider it.

As it was, the pamphlet was forgotten about and the selection of the convention city for 1936, instead of the Crawford case, became the most exciting issue of the conference.

ADVANCEMENT FOR THE NEGRO

It is notable that the 1934 report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People records a work which deals exclusively with facts and excludes sentimental appeal on behalf of the colored brother. In this organization, humanitarians and public men of national note co-operate with colored leaders in securing complete information regarding all acts of discrimination, repression and violence, the facts being presented in the proper quarters in seeking remedy.

The association was exceedingly active in the year with scores of complaints in connection with alleged discrimination on public projects, in relief and under codes which were thoroughly investigated and remedied in a majority of instances. In more than a score of cases involving criminal charges against Negroes, the association became responsible for the defense or contributed to it but only in instances where there was reason to believe that there was discrimination because of color or fundamental citizenship rights were involved. An increase in lynchings seriously complicated the work of the association but though there were 16 executions there were seven prevented. Progress was made in the year in wiping out color line restrictions imposed upon voters.

These activities dealt almost exclusively with the Negro in his traditional southern habitat. While abuses in that section are historic and worthy of attention, other problems involving the colored people are developing in the Harlem district of New York city, one of the largest colored communities in the world. Although conditions there differ from those in the south, they are none the less inimical to the progress of the colored people and are likely to demand friendly attention some day.—St. Paul Dispatch.

N. A. A. C. P. Resolution Hits Mitchell Bill

At the regular meeting of the executive committee of the Chicago branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on Wednesday evening, July 17, the matter of a bill, styled a "Bill To Create An Industrial Commission on Negro Affairs," which has been presented in Congress by the Hon. Arthur W. Mitchell, representative from the First Congressional District of Illinois, was duly presented and after a thorough discussion the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, a bill has been presented in the House of Representatives by the Hon. Arthur W. Mitchell, a Representative in Congress from the First Congressional District of the State of Illinois, styled "A BILL TO CREATE AN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION ON NEGRO AFFAIRS" and known as House Bill No. 5733, and,

WHEREAS, the duties of said commission are stated to be to study the labor problems in which the Negro is interested . . . to work out plans looking towards the solution of the different problems confronting the Negro race of the United States . . . to discourage subversive doctrine and propaganda . . . and to make such recommendations for the solution of ANY problem or problems affecting the Negro that they may deem advisable, and,

WHEREAS, hearings on said bill have been had before the committee on judiciary of the House of Representatives at which citizens purporting to have knowledge of Negro affairs and to represent Negro opinion having expressed themselves in favor of said bill,

NOW, BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT, The Chicago branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People condemn the said bill as being inimical to the best interests of the American people and in particular to the interests of Americans who happen to be Negroes, and

THAT said bill is of the nature of class legislation and calls for special treatment through an agency created by the Federal government and more than 12,000,000 American citizens, and

That, the practical operation of said commission and the carrying out of its stated objectives would place Americans who happen to be Negroes in the position of a group calling for special treatment and would tend to establish such a group as wards of the United States government rather than full-fledged American citizens, and

THAT, under the terms of such a bill rights and privileges which are inherently the rights of All American citizens could be compromised and abridged in respect to Americans who happen to be Negroes by an agency of the Federal government and such is to be especially avoided and contested by Negro citizens in particular as tending to permanently fix a legal limitation upon the rights of American citizens who happen to be Negroes, and

THAT, special treatment and segrgation while forced upon Negroes in America over protest cannot be treated as lawful or right and any trend or tendency such as the Mitchell bill to perpetuate, make permanent and legal such treatment should be and must be opposed and,

That, the author of the Bill, Hon. Arthur W. Mitchell, does not represent the majority of Americans who happen to be Negroes in Chicago and neither has he consulted such a number of such citizens for a real or general opinion that is representative of the group of citizens with which the bill concerns itself, and

THAT, it is apparent and clear that any agency which utilizes the pretext of "curbing subversive propaganda" in respect to Americans who happen to be Negroes will operate in a manner to restrict protest, curb the dissemination of necessary information and consequently limit political intelligence necessary to sound political life and therefore handicap any or all resistance to injuries if such resistance be determined by the commission as "subversive," and

THAT, IT BE FURTHER RESOLVED, that, the Hon. Arthur W. Mitchell might well concern himself with the matter of

1. Urging the passage of a resolution in Congress which would limit the representation of Southern states which discriminate and deny the right to vote in respect to Americans who happen to be Negroes contrary to the Constitution of the United States.

2. Introducing a resolution in congress calling for the investigation of the discrimination against Americans who are Negroes in the administering of relief funds under the bureaus of the Federal government, including the AAA, the Work Relief Program and all other departments of the FERA.

3. Demanding an investigation by competent authorities into the matter of discrimination against Americans who are Negroes in the matter of enlistment in various departments of the army and the navy, post offices, and the various departments of the Federal government such as War, Interior, Commerce, Agriculture and other departments where the evidence is plain and not requiring the investigation of any commission or group.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the passage of this bill will set the American who happens to be a Negro back seventy-five years, establish a Black Code, reduce the Negro to the status of a ward of the nation and entrust his destiny to the hands of persons who supersede the constituted authority of a free people.

NAACP OPENS CAMPAIGN TO HALT MEASURE

Passes Resolution Asking Voters To Defeat New Industrial Act

(See Resolutions on Page 3)

Emphatically declaring that he in no way represents the majority opinion of the Race, citizens of Chicago or anywhere else, the executive committee of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its regular meeting held last week adopted a resolution by a unanimous vote denouncing Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell's bill which would, if passed, create an Industrial Commission on "Negro Affairs."

Here in the city, meanwhile, many level-headed voters are busying themselves passing the word from group to group in all parts of the city in the hope that those people who have not yet heard of this dangerous bit of legislation may write to their congressman in Washington and see that this bill does not pass.

"From the manner in which the ordinary citizen understands the bill," declared Mr. McNeal, "Mitchell evidently believes that the Race of which he is a member is in need of special treatment and should be classed as wards or colonials of this nation rather than full-fledged American citizens. The bill compromises the Race man's rights as a citizen and therefore causes a permanent limitation on the already enjoyed rights of American citizens. The part of the bill which would discourage "subversive propaganda and the like" was denounced as an attempt to have every Negro keep his mouth shut when he is pushed around, and to smile and like it."

About The Bill

The bill provides that a non-political commission be appointed, three Race and two white persons. Each is to receive $5,000 a year except the chairman who will draw $7,500 and like the others, receive the necessary per diem and traveling expenses. The commission would appoint its own clerks, agents, investigators, attorneys and assistants. The duties of the commission would be to "study economic conditions among Negroes; to study their labor problems in which the Negro is interested; to consider all questions pertaining to the Negro which might be referred to said commission by any department of the United States government."

The 'Forgotten' Bills

"Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell," says another leader, "has totally forgotten to do anything about the reduction of congressional representation of Southern states which prevent Negroes from voting as provided for in the 14th Amendment of the Constitution; he has forgotten to make a genuine attempt to pass an anti-lynch bill with teeth in it instead of sitting by and allowing one to be defeated; he has forgotten, or else is not interested in a congressional investigation of discrimination against Negroes in matters of relief funds furnished by the government—particularly in respect to work relief; he apparently is not interested in the plight of the colored tenant farmers who are being deprived of federal funds by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

"Mr. Mitchell has yet to mention anything about the discrimination against Americans who happen to be colored in the United States navy or army, about the discrimination against Negroes in the civil services of the United States, particularly in postoffices, departments of War, Interior, Commerce and Agriculture."

The N.A.A.C.P., through its Chicago branch, is urging voters everywhere to write their congressman, urging definitely that this bill not be allowed to pass for it will "stunt the growth and general progress of the colored American whose ancesters as well as themselves have played a very definite part in the great drama of this nation's rise."

N.A.A.C.P - 1935

Howard Kester Reveals That Conditions of Slavery Exist Among Sharecroppers

7-2-35

Nation Within Nation Called Fantastical by A. Philip Randolph

St. Louis, June 28.—Urging the colored workers to ally themselves with the organized trade union movement, A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, speaking Tuesday night at the N. A. A. C. P. 26th Annual Conference here, ridiculed the segregationists' "nation-within-a-nation' philosophy as "superficial, fantastical and unfeasible." He declared that the nation within the nation would suffer the same troubles as are now being suffered by the states in the nation. He especially warned the conference against the programs of Father Coughlin and Senator Huey P. Long which he said were not feasible, and held that colored workers could not afford to stay out of the organized labor movement because some prejudice was manifest. Politically he urged the colored people to support the building of an Independent working class party to fight for the rights and security of all labor, black and white.

"Association Will Change Program"

Spingarn Promised

J. E. Spingarn, president of the association, received an ovation when he was introduced at the opening session Tuesday night following the address of Mr. Randolph. In his opening remarks he recalled that he had spoken in St. Louis twenty-one years ago at a luncheon at the City Club and when he began, in his frank fashion, to speak in behalf of the Negro his audience deliberately left the room until at the end of his speech only about one-fourth remained.

He reviewed briefly the history of the association and its victories. He pointed out that times were changed and the association would change its program to conform to the new condition confronting the masses of black and white people alike. He said he believed the adjustment necessary could be made under our present constitutional democracy. He pledged that the association would not relax its efforts in fighting for full equality for colored Americans because white America could not be free until black America was free.

Southern White Man Cheered for Attack on Peonage System

On Wednesday night, Howard Kester, a young Southern white man of Nashville, Tenn., who has been investigating conditions of black and white sharecroppers in eastern Arkansas, received the greatest amount of applause of any speaker up to that time when he assailed the southern agricultural system as ill-disguised slavery. His dramatic address contained many of his personal observations on the Arkansas plantations, and he gave a graphic picture of the plight of the white and black sharecroppers. He called for aggressive action by all organizations interested in the building of a more just and secure society.

N. A. A. C. P. TO SEEK RIGHTS ON COLLEGE CAMPUS

7-6-35

Students At Indiana State Teachers College Suffer Under Prejudice: Officials Fail To Act

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 6.—A committee composed of Dr. Sloss, G. W. Holland, and Mrs. Daisy Hood were chosen by the local branch of the N.A.A.C.P. to investigate conditions at the Indiana State Teachers college where it is alleged that conditions which the students of the race suffer many inconveniences and unfair treatment.

It is stated that students are not allowed ot be served in the cafeteria which is also connected with the bookstore: it is also alleged that students are not permitted to inspect books here which they intend to purchase, and dormitories are closed thereby forcing as many as four persons to a single room in private homes.

The legal redress committee has made numerous appeals to the head of the school as well as to Governor Paul V. McNutt's office but the "buck" has been passed from person to person and nothing the past year has been done to remedy the conditions which are growing adverse to the Negro lents.

RACE DISTINCTION VERSUS RACE DISCRIMINATION

Afro-American Presbyterian

6-27-35

Charlotte, N.C.

By Dr. Kelly Miller

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has decided to concentrate its efforts upon race discrimination rather than race distinction. Race prejudice is so strong a passion with the American people that it exacts separate handling of the two races in matters involving intimacy of social contact, but under the 14th Amendment differentiated treatment on account of race or color is forbidden. Hitherto the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has devoted much of its strength and resources in combatting race distinction, but now prudently treads softly on that pedal. Thus much time and energy was spent on combatting residential segregation with little or no effectuality. Much money and talent were wasted in attempting to force the attendance of colored students in a particular high school in Gary, Ind., in face of the fact that under the constitution of the State separate schools are permissible. The July number of The Journal of Negro Education, published at Howard University, under the Editorship of C. H. Thompson, contains a most interesting analysis of the results of testing the legality of separate schools before the courts. The general conclusion is that a frontal attack on separate schools as such is apt to fail since the Supreme Court has sanctioned such provisions, but every case competently brought to test the requirement of substantial equal accommodations for both races is likely to obtain a favorable verdict.

The recent victory for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the Maryland case is in harmony with this principle. A similar test was made in North Carolina but the case was thrown out on a technicality The State of Maryland makes no provision for the professional education of Negro youth against the opportunities of white youth in the University of Maryland. The Maryland court has ordered the admission of a colored applicant to the University of Maryland pending legislation forbidding co-education of the races or providing an equivalent offset for qualified Negro applicants. West Virginia and Missouri have set aside a sum of money to defray the expenses of Negro applicants, in more liberal States, for that type of education afforded white youth in the State but from which Negro applicants are excluded. There is little doubt that if this issue is judicially and judiciously tested similar arrangements can be effected in all States forbidding co-education of the races. This is a task to which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People might well devote its chief energies and resources with the hope of constructive results.

Maryland is a border State and seems to be the battleground on which racial issues are tested. It was at Antietam in Maryland and Gettysburg near the border of that State that the Confederate forces were routed in their Northward movement and the tide was turned in favor of Union and freedom of the Negro race. The Court of Appeals of Maryland was first to declare the grandfather clause in the revised constitution of that Sate unconstitutional. It was this same Court of Appeals which outlawed jim crow cars for interstate passengers in the famous William H. H. Hart case. This is the only instance in which a definite and effective decision has been registered affecting the rights of Negro passengers. And now this same Court of Appeals will shortly be called upon to pass on the University of Maryland's case which, we may take for granted, will be decided in the Negro's favor. No thoughtful or sensible person will suppose for a moment that either Maryland, North Carolina or any other Southern State will establish co-education of the races in the present state of public mind but equal accommodation of ed-

ucational facilities or at least a semblance of equality will be the outcome.

Delaware is a border State and further North than Maryland. This diminutive State has never had separate cars or attempted the disfranchisement of the Negro, but like all other Southern States and, indeed, all Northern and Western States with a considerable Negro element, Delaware has separate scholastic provisions for Negroes. The issue of a Negro entering the University of Delaware has never been raised. It was only in the past two years that a Negro has been admitted to the Bar in the State of Delaware. I remember distinctly when the admission to the Bar was fought out in the City of Baltimore more than forty years ago. I can also remember that about this time white teachers were supplanted by Negro teachers in the public schools of that city. The State of Maryland has been consistently progressive in its attitude towards the rights and privileges of Negro citizens when the issue has been competently and persistently pressed.

The Negro in Maryland, as elsewhere, has been sleeping on his rights, and has lacked courage and organized purpose to contend for equality before the law which is guaranteed to all citizens without regard to race or color. It is encouraging to note that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will now undertake to stir the race to a realizing sense of its rights, opportunities and privileges under the law which it has so long let lapse by default.

NEW YORK SUN

JUL 9 1935

The Negro's Course

A Colored Educator Repels the Suggestion of Violence.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: A report of the recent meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held in St. Louis recounts: "Walter White, the association's secretary, electrified some 2,600 persons by warning that unless justice is given the Negro he may be driven by desperation to the use of force." But, seemingly appalled by the rashness of his own utterance, he immediately qualified his suggestion with a caution that "We pray to God that this may never happen, as we know all weapons are in the hands of those who deny us a chance."

There is no warrant for Mr. White's wild suggestion in the history or tradition of the Negro race. It is true that in the dark days of slavery there were sporadic slave insurrections in different parts of the country, but none of these ever gained more than local proportions under the stimulation of the harangue of a single leader. At that time the only recourse the slave had was to insurrection and violence, but even then the sober, sound judgment of the unsophisticated slave was sufficient to convince him of the utter fatuity of resorting to violence against a power with which he had no adequate means to cope.

Since the Negro has been emancipated and made an American citizen with a right of franchise there has never been a semblance of resorting to force and violence to secure his guaranteed rights. Although, as a race, the Negro constitutes a hopeless minority and labors under the handicap of serious group grievances, yet as an American citizen he has full recourse to the orderly process of law. If this process fails, as, alas, too often it does, he has still the appeal to the conscience of the nation, which is his court of last resort. Frederick Douglass used to say that the American white man was too great to be small.

The conscience of the nation is the only final guaranty of the rights of any minority group. It would be as suicidal for the Negro to resort to force and violence as it would be for the Jew in Germany to take up arms against the ruthless régime of Hitler. The Negro is a long-suffering race; up to now this has been his salvation. The moment that he strikes back he will strike out. Lynching constitutes the climax of race hatred and animosity. The mob heaps the vials of wrath upon the black victim not because of his crime but because of his color. If there ever could be provocation for retaliation in kind, it would be in the instance of mob violence. But such resentment would lead to the lynching of the many instead of one.

The N. A. A. C. P. has been in operation for over twenty-five years and has stood in the forefront in the battles for the rights of the race. It has insisted on recourse to law and the courts, it has appealed to the Christian conscience and the enlightened self-interest of the white race. It has denounced all forms of injustice, cruelty and outrage as being un-Christian and inhuman, but never has it counseled recourse to force or violence. This organization knows full well that such counsel is simply the counsel of death.

The report of the meeting of the association states that the crowds cheered Mr. White to the echo when he suggested the question of force. This makes such appeal all the more lamentable. It is always easy to arouse a crowd of Negroes, smarting under a sense of wrong, to a pitch of unreasoned frenzy. The spontaneous applause evoked by such passionate appeal does not indicate any serious meaning or purpose; it is usually the dangerous demagogue who resorts to such methods to solicit the applause of the moment. Mr. White does not ordinarily belong to this category and he must have lost his head under the excitement of the occasion.

There is a small contingent of Negroes, sometimes known as the intelligentsia, who counsel their race to unite with the radical and communist intent on overthrowing existing institutions. In this way they profess to hope that the Negro will gain the rights for which he contends. This is also the counsel of folly, and can lead only to race suicide. The Negro constitutes a hopeless and helpless minority; his only salvation consists in upholding and adhering to the standard of the majority. He must be loyal and patriotic, he must love what the true American loves and hate what he hates. Although he may have to suffer long, still his long suffering will not be without its reward. The American ideal can never be fulfilled until every citizen is guaranteed the fullest measure of the rights and privileges without regard to race or color, but this cannot be effected through violence

KELLY MILLER.

Howard University,
Washington, D. C., July 8.

Progress

A fine liberal spirit is growing in this state which cannot but work for interracial accord and comity. At Ponca City Sunday we listened to the remarks of one of the outstanding white ministers of that city, who in no uncertain terms endorsed the program of the N. A. A. C. P. in its demands for rights for all citizens.

Just a few weeks ago, in company with several white men of the younger generation, we learned of their desire to become active in the N. A. A. C. P. and join in the general program of the organization.

"Why can we not have a state meeting patterned on the lines of the national meeting here in the state where white and black alike can meet and earnestly discuss the problems of the Association?" asked these young white men.

Over at Drumright a fine white woman has joined the N. A. A. C. P. and this very liberal-minded woman reached her decision to join the Association after a careful study of the injustices springing from the Jess Hollins case. She was first puzzled to know why "Negroes protect criminals," but following an open-minded probe of the facts she discovered that Jess Hollins case does not represent the desire of Negroes to protect criminals, but rather it is an attempt to prevent our courts from measuring out "black justice" to one defendant and "white justice" to another.

This is progress. Think of it! Just a few years ago we found white men everywhere in the Southland condemning the program of the N. A. A. C. P., but today in the same states we find the sentiment changed to the extent that an earnest desire is expressed by white men to face interracial problems as they present themselves.

"The thing I liked about the national meeting," declared one of these young white men, "was the freedom of expression permitted in the association meetings. I think I ought have a forum where I can meet with you and express my views, which might not necessarily be yours, but only in this way can we get to an agendum upon which we can jointly agree," he continued.

With this in mind we shall work to such an end this year in our state program for the N. A. A. C. P. Nothing could possibly do more good than a meeting of the best minds of the two groups and an ungloved discussion of the grave social problems which relate to segregation, Jim Crow, disfranchisement, mob law, discrimination in the courts and other kindred subjects.

If the white and black citizens are to get along in the Southland, it will be in the day that frank, open, but sympathetic approach is made to these problems. Nothing is settled until it is settled right. We must fact fact and truth. It will take moral courage and forebearance on the part of both groups to do this, but it is the only way.

N.A.A.C.P - 1935

Does the Negro Intelligentsia Lack Vision?

The St. Louis conference of the N. A. A. C. P. was interesting and significant in that it exposed the attempt of left wingers in the American social order to get control of the organization, and it also laid bare the puerile, academic thinking of much of the intelligentsia of the group.

As a member of the committee on resolutions and in floor debate we had an opportunity to illuminate our viewpoint on economics. We were pleased with the reaction delegates gave to our line of thought and its incorporation into the general program of the asociation.

John P. Davis, secretary of the Joint Committee on National Recovery, was in our judgment the worst offender at the St. Louis meeting. Davis addressed the convention Thursday night on "Lilywhite Rehabilitation," devoting his entire time to telling Negroes how bad things were for them in the economic world. Davis threw a pall of despondency over his audience, because he concluded his address without offering any suggestion whatsoever as to how the Negro could find his way out.

We had our opportunity in the committee on resolutions to attack this position of Mr. Davis, for it was this gentleman who wrote the tentative draft covering economics, which was submitted for our approval. Here is the original Davis draft covering economics:

"As the economic crisis deepens the plight of twelve million American Negroes worsens. Discrimination in employment, in Works and other relief, and in other ways, continue, particularly in those sections of the country where eight million, or two-thirds, of the Negro population of the United States live. Notable in suchdiscrimination is the edict from Washington establishing monthly wages of $19 and $21, respectively in regions 3 and 4 under the Works Relief Act; it is no accident that in the expenditure ofthefour billion, eight hundred and eighty million dollars appropriated by the Congress, the taxes for the raising of which are extracted by the federal government from the pockets of black men at the same rate as white, wages far below the level of decent subsistence shouldbeestablish ed for those states in which the bulk of the Negro population of America resides.

"Collapse of the cotton market and of the antiquated credit system of the south, the unmitigated terrorism used to perpetuate economic, political and social enslavement of Negroes in the south, combined with indifference, vacillation and weakness at Washington, are creating ever more insufferable conditions not only for Negroes in the south and elsewhere but are working irreparable harm upon white Americans as well.

"We, therefore, in the name of twelve million American Negroes and of many white Americans who are superior to race prejudice even if only because of enlightened self-interest, do pledge ourselves to renewed and increased struggle against these conditions. We do this in no spirit of racial selfishness. We conceive our struggle to be for better conditions for all Americans in that itisaself-evident truth that there can be no lasting peace or justice for any race as long as one race can be exploited because of racial, religious or other prejudice."

Now here we have a statement of protest comprehensive in that it catalogues all of the wrongs the other fellow is doing us in government and in the business and industrial world, but this statement begins and ends in protest. It makes no suggestion to the American Negro as to what the Negro should do about his own economic plight.

The serious problem is to determine whether the Negro intelligentsia in America has decided that black destiny rests solely in a job complex. Are we to be content to remain as mistletoe on the other fellow's economic structure? Protest is necessary, but after you have told the other fellow he is mistreating you, you ought go in the back side of your own house and think out some plan by which you can match wits with humanity, and some day having the other fellow asking you for jobs.

The N. A. A. C. P. and all organizations and individuals who assume to point the way for black folk should in addition to protest offer an obvious path down which the Negro may go to self-sustaining existence in this country. We fight labor union attitude towards the black worker and all forms of discrimination, but we ought to understand that if the behaviorism in government and business is to be substantially changed in its attitude towards the black worker, it will be in the day when Negroes sit in an administrative way in the control centers of business and government.

It was with this in mind that we rolled up our sleeves and fought through the adoption of a paragraph to the draft of economics which reads as follows:

"If the American Negro is to sustain himself in an effective existence in this country, and some day be lifted above the threat of pauperism, there must develop everywhere, not only interracial contacts in labor, but in the business world. We urge, therefore, that everywhere in America more attention be given by Negroes to independent and interracial ventures in the business world."

The American Negro's outlook at life must change. Following 300 years of slavery, we were torn from our moorings in fundamental economics. We see our problems thru the glasses of the slave, the sharecropper and the menial. We are doomed so long as Negro intellectuals have no vision beyond this point. Fifteen million Negroes in this country spent four and one-half billion dollars annually just to live. Has the Negro intellectual ever thought seriously of marshaling this spending power? Isn't it foolish to beg other people for jobs when we have the jobs ourselves? "Where there is no vision the people perish."

Mobile, Ala., Press
August 5, 1935

SEEK TO CURTAIL HOMICIDE RATE

Negroes to Ask Conference In Effort to Halt Numerous Killings

A committee from the Mobile branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was named yesterday to call upon judges in the county courts here and Solicitor Bart B. Chamberlain in an effort to stem the steadily mounting homicide rate in Mobile, particularly among the negroes.

Believing that if negroes were given the same punishment for killing a member of their own race as they receive in the death of a white person, the homicide rate would be materially reduced, the committee has asked a hearing with judges of the circuit court, inferior criminal court and recorder's court.

Members of the committee are: Prof. Benjamin F. Baker, the Rev. D. V. Jemison, B. G. Johnson and J. L. LeFlore, secretary of the association.

Addressing a large group of negroes at the St. Louis Street Baptist church Sunday afternoon, LeFlore pointed out that Mobile last year ranked seventh in the United States in murders. Memphis is first, he said, expressing the belief that Mobile will rank about third or fourth in 1935 unless something is done about it.

The speaker blamed most of the deaths on drunken fights in the slum section of the city during week-ends.

Greensboro, N. C., News
August 5, 1935

Cotton Futures Close Week Showing Substantial Losses

Market Showed Disposition to Coast Down Hill and Losses of $1.05 to $1.30 Per Bale Were Noted For Period—Traders Were Waiting On Federal Loan Announcement.

New York, Aug. 4.—(AP)—The brighter atmosphere pervading many of Wall street's markets last week failed to reach cotton futures.

There was one good upturn in prices in response to a rather suddenly conceived belief in trading quarters that a government loan on the new crop was reasonably certain of announcement in the coming week. In its general performance, however, the market showed a disposition to slowly coast down hill and at the finish of the period contracts were off $1.05 to $1.30 a bale compared with the final prices of July 27.

Consumption Figures Discourage.

A considerable amount of statistics, reviews and forecasts marked the advent of the new cotton season on August 1. Figures on consumption of American cotton in foreign quarters did not make a favorable showing but the trade could scarcely term these exhibits surprising in view of the earlier disclosures of a steady decline in the export movement of the staple.

While many cotton followers were willing to believe that the government has plans for loans on the new crop, there was little or no attempt tionsat prophecy of the rate and the conditions under which the financial aid, if it comes, will be offered.

As has been the case for the las several weeks the cotton goods markets gave little support to th futures price structure. Some report from textile selling quarters men tioned an increase in orders for smal lots of goods, but throughout thei market the lethargy growing out o the complicatiions in the processin tax situation showed no signs of dis solving.

Important Week Ahead.

Cotton exchange brokers talked o next week as an important perio for the market. The government's ini tial forecast of the 1935 crop will b announced on Thursday, and thos who are hoping for early clarificatio of the loan question seem to fee that the administration will disclos its hand soon thereafter.

An authority who has analyzed th private forecasts thus far issued re ports that the trade has been led t expect a yield per acre well abov normal. With one exception, h points out, these estimates hav ranged between 11,200,000 and 11, 750,000 bales.

A moderate improvement in cotto trade sentiment is evident despit the adverse factors in the trade it self.

Spingarn Points To New Tasks For The N.A.A.C.P.

Indianapolis, Indiana
7-6-35
Indianapolis Recorder

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 5—(ANP)—Shifting aspects of the political social and economic depression problems which strangle Negroes in particular and affect the lives of all Americans, require a broadening and intensification of the work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Joel G. Spingarn, president, told delegates to the 26th annual convention of the organization, at a mass meeting held in the auditorium of the Vashon high school Tuesday evening.

Without condescension, without directly naming the issue, he spoke out of the life and heart of that type of white person which, to most colored Americans, appear to be rapidly becoming extinct, those white Americans distinguished in their own right and among their own people to whom justice in America, for all Americans, has been an ideal to be passionately sought.

"I cannot be happy, I cannot be free," asserted Spingarn, "as long as there is one American, one white man or one black man, in America who is not free and happy."

The Price of Serving

With a delicacy rare among whites who give their ability and their means for the solution of racial and class problems in the United States, this man of letters, eager, honest to the touch, decsribed some of the trials which such men and women must endure, trials which they do not regret nor attempt to evade, but searing to the soul and confusing to the mind.

Twenty-one years ago this man, distinguished in a field far removed from racial relations, had visited in St. Louis. He was invited to address the members of the City club. He choose to speak upon the race problem.

"As I spoke to them," described Mr. Spingarn, "I noted from the beginning the i ndifferent expression on their faces. Then, all of a sudden, something happened. One by one, they got up and began to leave, registering their lack of interest and their disapproval. I kept on until I had completed my speech. Only twenty-five per cent of the audience was left. But as I spoke to these business and civic leaders, I looked beyond them to the walls where stood the Nego waiters. They glued their eyes upon me. My message struck members of the City club had left, home to them. Though all the I would not have been alone. knew from the expression in the faces of these waiters that I had a duty to perform, that there was a spiritual unity between them and me which permeated that room and reached through and beyond the indifference of the so-called leaders."

That invident, 21 years ago, was

Why He Took Up Work.

so to speak, Spingarn's baptism of of fire. Ever since he has been working on the problem, not simply for the Negro, but for America, for human beings, a lever of men working for their emancipation.

Must the races work together He belongs to the dominant race. He answers that the burden which the white race bears cannot be lifted without the help of the black race. His answer seemed to be that if the dominant race needs the help of the weaker race, certainly the weaker race must avail itself of all the aid it can attract from the dominant group. Spingarn believes the two races must work together in a spirit of mutual, determined helpfulness, without condescension and with mutual appreciation of their common objective.

Benefits of Cooperation

Something of Spingarn's attitude was expressed by A. Philip Randolph, general organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who preceded him upon the program. Mr. Randolph described the ten-year fight to perfect the organization of the Pullman porters, and of the necessity of recognizing the interrelation of Negro and white workers. Black workers, he emphasized, must join the dominant labor movements among whites to be able to bargain effectively in the labor market. He admitted discrimination upon the part of many unions of the American Federation of Labor, but insisted that this was no cause to pass up the advantages to be derived from all possible forms of co-operation, no more cause than for the Negro to pass up the Jim Crow Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., church and other institutions in this country because of practiced discrimination.

Randolph criticized Huey Long, Father Coughlin, Dr. Townsend and Roosevelt's New Deal. None, he said, had advanced any plan for the socialized control of production, the means to wealth.

Honor Deceased

After a silent tribute was paid to the deceased board members, Mrs. Maggie L. Walker and Miss Jane Addams, messages to the conference were read from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Arthur Spingarn, chairman of the Association's legal defense committee, and the President of the United States. President Roosevelt's message read as follows:

"I wish to take this opportunity to extend greetings to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and through it to all those throughout the country who are working in the interest of our Negro citizens. The kind of voluntary activity in which this organization is engaged has helped to develop a channel for the free discuss of important issues and problems and to increase public enlightenment. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has rendered an important service in focusing attention on the needs and problems of the Negro race."